#### Business Notices.

THE WRECK. thered and rent and flecked with sand, os strong and stately, tall and grand, The wreck of a ship lies low. Where the slow tides come and go. "Oh! if I had heeded!" the Captain said.
On the night that she sank in the tempest dread.
"If I had but taken care.
My ship would not be there!"

Hew many lose their toeth each year By careleasness! Pray interfere! Use 50ZODONT each day And save them from decay. THE CONSEQUENCES OF NEGLECT.

set of the teeth not only leads to their decay, but to the testimony of physicians, causes them to infood and produces dyspepsis. This undesirable prevented by SOZOPONT, the renowned preservation behavior, a purely betanic preparation, which elid upon to render the teeth white if they are not ly decayed, and remove corrosive impurities from races and cavities. Use no other dentifrice but pelessly decayed, and remove corresive impurities from dr surfaces and cavities. Use no other dentifrice but ZODONT. It is PURE, FRAGRANT and EFFECTIVE. Dr. J. Parker Pray, leading Chiropodist, originater of manieure art and goods in America, (art, 1876; sakiffully treats all diseases of the feet and malis; removes warts, moles, and facial ulemishes; moderate charges; best references; testimontals shown; unequalled manieure and pedicure, proparations ectentifically prepared by Dr. J. PARKER PRAY CO., (Ltd.) Pariors and malescens, 56 W. 23d.st., op. Esiem Musee. Lett. 1868. Corns, 50c. Finger nails, 75c.

Keep's Dress Shirts to measure, 6 for \$9. None

Use Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters to stimulate the appetite and keep the digestive organs in order. TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1891.

## TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING,

Foreign.-General Mitre has withdrawn from the contest of the Argentine Presidency. = It is semi-officially amounced that Italy has decided to raise the prohibition on American salted ments. == The Uruguayan Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Finance have resigned. ==== The Socialist congress at Erfurt adjourned, after a session favoring conservative ideas.

Domestic.—President Harrison and Secretaries

Foster and Noble made addresses before the Ecumenical Methodist Council at Washington. Messrs. Fassett and Vrooman made speeches at Ithaca and Binghamton. = James Parton, the author, died at Newburyport, Mass. —— Professo J. L. Lincolb, of Brown University, died at Provi dence. Major McKinley made a speech in Columbus, and Senator Sherman and ex-Governor Foraker spoke in Cincinnati. \_\_\_ Many football games between college teams were played. Mrs. Allen G. Thurman died at her home in Columbus, Ohio.

City and Suburban.-The Rev. Dr. I. Newton Stanger resigned the rectorship of Holy Trinity Church, Harlem, and the vestry accepted his resignation. - More Tammany schemes for whole ale election frauds were discovered. == John foey resigned his office as manager of the Adams express Company. = Alexander McLeod Agnew hot himself dead at his home, No. 24 East Twenty-Brat-st. == St. Blaise brought \$100,000 at the Belmont horse sale; the total of yesterday's sale was about \$250,000. === The University of Pennsylvania football team defeated the Orange Athletic Club by a score of 26 to 0; Crescent Athletic Club 42, Columbia 0. == Stocks moderately active, but after an early advance declined to the end, closing generally a small fraction lower; a few stocks retained a part of the early

improvement.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Clear or fair and warmer. Temperature yesterday: High-18t, 66 degrees; lowest, 45; average, 51 5-8.

Exactly five minutes after the clock strikes the fateful hour of 12 to-night the greatest international bicycle race that has ever been organized will begin in the big amphitheatre of the Madison Square Garden. The race is to last six days, and the distance to be covered within that time is 1,500 miles. The fastest professional long-distance riders in the world are entored for the race, and the champion bicyclers of England, Scotland and Ireland have journeyed across the ocean to take part in the contest, which promises to be one of great popular in-

"Accidents will happen even in the best-regplated families." On the elevated railways whatver else may be charged to their disadvantage, it must be said that accidents have been w and far between. Breakdowns like that of yesterday morning are perhaps inevitable, yet a large and most aggravating part of the discomfort they occasion might well be avoided by a little businesslike frankness on the part of the company. Why allow, nay, compel, the station to go on taking (and chopping) tickets for hours, meanwhile chattering, "Don't know; go to No. 71 Broadway," when it takes but we words (or a card, for instance) to say " Read

A long career of literary industry has been closed by the death of James Parton at the ripe age of seventy. His reputation as a bioger was made by his first book, a popular and interesting life of Horace Greeley. While he wrote subsequently many biographies more aborious in preparation and ambitious in scope, It is to be doubted whether he ever improved upon his earliest book, which was free from his chief weakness, partisanship in heroworship. An indefatigable worker, he produced a library of American biography, made an aborate but not wholly successful study of Votrice's life and times, and published a remarkable series of papers upon abuses in national and municipal government. Mr. Parton had a trenchant literary style, which was naturally adapted to the requirements of social and

exposition of character in biography.

George William Curtis's letter which we print this morning will attract general attention. Mr. Curtis rightly holds that the supreme issue of the canvass in this State is the public weal against Tammany Hall. That being his convic ion, he is heartily supporting Mr. Fassett and heartily opposing Mr. Flower, who is Tammany's candidate for the Governorship. Mr. Curtis's characterization of Tammany is terribly severe, but is warranted by facts, many of which are part of the public record of the metropolis. It is difficult to understand how any publicspirited elector who is intelligently bent upon making his vote subserve the common weal of this imperial Commonwealth can take any other position. Mr. Curtis does not put it too strongly when he asserts that Tammany's success would be "a common National disgrace." The letter is a powerful campaign document, and Tammany, unless her bosses have a taste for filegnawing, will make no attempt to answer it.

"BUT HE PAYS,"

Sermons? Yes, two of them, right here thrusting themselves up out of the very stones of the pavement we are hurrying over ; preaching themselves to the great procession of men tumbling over each other in a headlong race to get there." Only the trouble is nobody heeds them. Here and there some one catches what we in the newspapers call the headlines of stories; what they call in the pulpit the text. But most of what we really learn, learn to profit by, is not from what anybody tells us, or from what happens to anybody else, but just from what happens to ourselves; from our own experience. But in our resting to-day, in various ways, following our inclinations, perhaps, which, let us hope, are not very bad, or our ideas of duty, which should be high, we are paying heed to the requirement of nature which sets aside one day in seven for rest. In this brief interval it will certainly do us no harm to forget for a moment what has happened to ourselves and give a passing thought to what has happened to somebody else.

who in a very few years had made by his own energy, shrewdness and tact a great financial success. He was a man of admirable traits, of a generous nature, genial, companionable, and popular among his associates; one of the few who are not spoiled by good fortune, but retain the good-will of their fellows in spite of their getting ahead. Last year they said he was worth \$500,000-a great deal of meney for a man who began with nothing to get together at the age of forty. He was well known on the stock exchanges of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia. In his line of business he had made a considerable reputation as well as a fortune. He had carried several important enterprises to success, and till within a year so uniformly had his ventures succeeded that his name had become almost a synonyme for successful achievement. Last Thursday men said: "Nervy" Evans was a very fortunate man; that he was one of the few who "get there." Last Friday morning, in a little town in New-Hampshire, where he had gone for rest, he put a pistol to his breast and made an end of all of it. Dead!

Over in Boston there was a business man

Is there anything in it to think of? Last week there was a meeting of the rectors of a great corporation here in New-York. The president of the company was a man who had risen from very small beginnings the plea of ignorance. He must be aware that to the possession of large wealth and a position no combination controls the price of wheat, corn, of great influence in the business community. He, too, was a genial and generous man and presumably popular. Such confidence had the stockholders of his company in his ability and integrity that he administered the company's affairs for years without check and without supervision, no question being raised even as to whether he actually owned stock enough in the company to qualify him to act as an officer. Cohoes and Troy. == Governor Hill spoke at He seemed to be in the enjoyment of all the good things of life. Of him, too, whoever had lons, influence their lives or reach their hearts, been asked a week ago would have said is one of the favorites of fortune. He always gets there." But when the door of the directors' room opened that day something had happened

> disgrace. Is there anything in that worth thinking of? Is it worth while to "get there" at such a cost? Here were two men who "got there"successful-seemed to be favorites of fortuneand to be having an uncommonly good time-

to John Heey. Not death. Worse than that;

one dead-the other, worse, Text? Yes; this is it. Anna of Austria once said it: "God does not pay at the end of the week-but He pays."

### THE UNIONIST CRISIS.

The uncertainty respecting the succession to the Unionist leadership of the House of Commons has been deepened by unauthoritative announcements. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was first named and then Mr. Balfour, but Lord Salisbury, it is now declared, has not offered the leadership to either of these capable men. As Mr. Goschen's promotion to the post would be resented by the rank and file of the Conservative members, the old-time rumors about Lord Hartington have been revived. If he ever gave to Lord Salisbury a specific pledge that he would join the Cabinet and lead the Unionists, if the continuance of the coalition seemed to require the sacrifice of his time and inclinations, the crisis has apparently arisen. Existing jealousies and dissensions have impaired the efficiency of the political alliance, and Lord Hartington's acceptance of office will alone restore harmonious action. His leadership would involve the complete absorption of the Liberal-Unionists in the Conservative par y. With the disappearance of the third party there would be a reversion to the normal conditions of political government in England. The members of the group would stand for re-election next year virtually as Conservative candidates.

Lord Hartington as a leader would be nonular among the Conservatives as well as strong and effective in conducting the work of the closing session of Parliament. No greater reinforcement of brains and courage could be received by the Ministry. With a general election impending next year his leadership would be a pledge of active co-operation with the Conservatives, not as an ally but as one of them. The advantages to be derived from his political authority are so plain that it is not strange that both Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour are urging him to redeem his promise and to come to the rescue of a harassed and discredited party. With the signs of Liberal success multiplying in the skies it is not to be expected that Lord Hartington will volunteer for the work with light-hearted eagerness. He will naturally prefer to remain in retirement, and to press Mr. Goschen's claims to the leadership.

The Unionist crisis furnishes another proof of the sagacity of the adroit phrase-maker who declared that England loves not coalitions. Mr. Gladstone in his later years has borne testimony to the unpopularity and embarrassment of the Peelites so long as they remained a third-party group, distrusted by each of the great political camps and unable to exert their influence in public life in a natural and effective way. The dissensions now prevailing among the demoralized Unionists are a standing menace to a successful canvass next year. Conservatives right-

political controversy rather than to impartial | ly suspect their alites of cherishing a secret purpose of returning to the Liberal party after the settlement of the Irish question and the retirement of Mr. Gladstone. They contend that the time has come when the Liberal-Unionists should burn the bridges behind them and not leave a road open for retreat. That is precisely what Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain do not wish to do. Their reluctance to identify themselves, as Mr. Goschen has done, with tho Conservative party is paralyzing the energies of the imperilled coalition.

> WAGES, LIVING AND THE CHURCH. When a Church ignores the business and industry of the people it ignores its duty. But when it undertakes to teach of the husiness and industry of the people it disgraces itself and destroys its influence for good if it does not tell the truth. At the Methodist Ecumenical Conference on Friday, social problems being under discussion, statements were made by some members which displayed alarming ignorance. It is true that the discussion was opened by the Hon. Alden Speare, of Boston, in a paper which was full of instructive truth. Among other things he said:

> The protective line of legislation for the wage-carr ers has been greatly advantageous to them in the United States, and has contributed more than anything else to what we now find-a people unexcelled in all the opportunities for useful and well-paid employment, where the price of the day's labor will purchase more food and implements of husbandry, and, in fact, more of the essentials necessary for the sustenance and comfort of the wage-earners than in any other part of It is an acknowledged fact that the average pay of the wage-carner in America is 80 to 100 per cent more than in England, Ireland or Scotland, and nearly or quite 200 per cent more than on the continent of Europe.

> These were statements which went to the root of the matter, and if true, made it the duty of every Christian Church to uphold and sanction the legislation which so greatly benefits the laboring population. As if conscious that no other course would be admissible if these statements were true, the Rev. Dr. Worthington, of England, asserted that "wages among the laboring classes in America were not materially greater than in England, but their expenses were much greater." Did he tell the truth? If so. what means the exodus of British workingmen, who come by the ten thousand every year from Great Britain to this country? Does he cheat himself with the notion that this army of laborers are defrauded and deceived by their friends and relations who have previously come to this country, and who write to the old homes regarding their wages and expenses? It is not necessary to quote statistics from eminent authorities on both sides of the ocean, which show that wages are, as Mr. Speare had stated, nearly twice as much per week or per month in this country as in Great Britain for the same employment, and that the cost of living in this country, the same articles being purchased for the family, is much less here than in Great Britain. But if Dr. Worthington imagines that his unsupported assertion will suffice to destroy confidence in the work of the ablest economists of Great Britain as well as of the United States, he is not fit for his place. Next came Dr. Inch. of Canada, who said

that in this country and Canada "there is scarcely an article of general consumption, even in the poorest households, from the simplest food and clothing of the infant to the caskets which inclose the bodies of the dead, that has not been levied upon by syndicates and close corporations." This gentleman cannot be excused on oats, milk, butter, cotton cloth, shoes, or a thousand other articles important in the consumption of every household. Does he imagine that he is doing the Master's work in uttering statements which would deceive every hearer or reader who believes them?

It is a cheering and wholesome sign when a Church recognizes the relations of Christian obligation and duty to the work and business of the world. No Church can get hold of the millh does not expand its teachings to appear to their daily necessities and lives. Church which treats of these subjects only to borrow the knavish demagogism of ignorant or dishonest political agitators will not convince men that it has divine authority. It would have been better for the Methodist Conference if its discussion had ceased with the capable paper by which it was introduced.

POLITICAL ECONOMY IN SCHOOLS. Professor Burchill, in an educational magazine, has recently called attention to the desirability of extending the instruction of political economy in the public schools. There is much value in this suggestion. By political economy we do not mean the Free-Trade doctrines of Professor Sumner nor the Protection doctrines of anybody else. The science of the

production and distribution of national wealth is not confined to a consideration of revenue laws, however important the part they play in It. Nor is it a teacher's function to advocate theories. When he has investigated facts and examined principles he has gone as far as his duty leads him. Our Government primarily is a machine created by the people, and responsible to them for the management of such affairs as they have in common. The most of these affairs have to do with production, industry and trade The American people in their choice of officials are not searching after men who will do great and ambitious things, who will magnify their glory or impress the rest of the world with their power. They simply desire the passage of laws which will enable them to produce and sell under the best conditions and with the most

security, and they want such laws enforced.

A knowledge of those conditions, how they are to be brought about and maintained, is, of all knowledge, the most important to the citizen of a country in whose affairs his voice is sovereign. He comes to possess it, ordinarily, as the result of experience, and often the experience is a hard one. He would start in his business life, and in the performance of his duties as a citizen a'so, with much advantage if, during his career as a student, he had obtained a clear v.ew of industrial questions. Political economy especially commends itself as a public-school study because its terminology is free from technical expressions, and because it deals with forces and affairs which are to be observed on every side, in all places and at all times. The only danger to be feared from its free introduction into the curriculum of the public schools is that it will be taught as an exact science rather than as one the operation of whose laws depends on a thousand complex conditions. This consideration, however, is of importance secondary to that of having our young people know of the general nature of such laws. Free Trade, as freedom in general, is ideal.

The consideration which leads men to agree upon restrictive regulations with regard to trade is similar to the consideration which induces them to surrender their individual liberty in all other matters for the sake of the general good. If industrial conditions were everywhere equal, and if the self-sufficiency of nations was no longer a vital matter in human affairs, there would be no need of departing from that ideal relation which would permit every man to produce as he best could and sell where he found the greatest advantage without interference at any point. The inequalities of industrial conditions and the

fact that nations must exist and must contain within themselves the elements of self-preservation being admitted and understood, political issues are eliminated from the student's mind, and he has before him only elementary facts and established principles. These every schoolboy ought to be acquainted with. Their value in enabling him to think clearly and intelligently on social questions cannot be too highly estimated. The false and extreme theories to which men are apt to run under the pressure of misfortune and in view of other men's success would lose their glitter if seen in the light of industrial facts as they exist and of laws as they must ever be.

#### MR. NICOLL IN TWO PARTS.

Concerning "The Herald's" revelations of l'ammany Hall's infamous colonization frauds in the VIIth District of this city, District-Attorney Nicoll is quoted in "The Sun" as saying: "In case I receive any complaints from any source of attempts at illegal registration, I shall bring the matter before the Grand Jury and press the case as vigorously as lies in my power. As fair as I am personally concerned, I do not believe the story. A politician who would lend himself to colonization schemes in such a campaign as

this cannot see further than the end of his nose.' This comes from the man who in 1887 as the andidate of honest men against his present companions declared these as the rules he should follow if elected to the office he now fills: 1. The resolute prosecution of all offenders against the laws; 2. No quarter to public thieves; 3. No submission to the dictation of boodle' bosses: 4. No distinction of persons in courts of justice."

He did not say then that he would prosecute if somebody came forward with formal complain's, nor that he would not believe a man a thief because it is foolish to steal. He was then the champion of all good against all evil, and he was going to be an honest people's eyes, ears and strong right arm. Now, in the service of the very men he then so nobly despised, he cannot see and will not believe, and all because he thinks that the worst scamps in Tammany Hall are philosophers too profound not to know that wrongdoing is an error of judgment!

#### A LOST GODDESS.

What has become of Reform? We do not efer to the sensible and energetic being who is constantly in the employment and under the protection of the Republican party, but to the tar-eyed denizen of Louisville and handmaid of Henry Watterson. In ancient days, according to Homer, it was always the gait that revealed the goddess, and if that continues to be the authentic test then this Kentucky maiden must be an impostor, for she has always limped perceptibly and now appears to have gone dead ame. At all events, she has made no sign since the eventful evening when she used the letter that Mr. Watterson wrote, and Governor Hill never received, for curl-papers. That of itself was a breach of faith which it was difficult if not impossible to condone, and no offer of reparation or other evidence of repentance has come to lighten the suspicion thereby engendered. On the contrary, there is good reason to believe that she has gone irrevocably to the bad. We fear that the Star-Eyed Goddess of Reform is cross-eyed, draggle-tailed fraud.

If not, why not? Where is she at the present moment? Why doesn't she emerge from inglorious seclusion and do valiant deeds, "as did her sires at old Thermopylae" and elsewhere? The field is waiting for her to take it. There are deviltries in process of perpetration all over the country, and especially right here in New-York, that badly need to be exposed, stopped and avenged. No matter if she is a trifle lame. The gait will be overlooked if she has a sword-arm left. If she were indeed the goddess that we thought we knew she would have been here before now. The Newark election thieves would have run to cover, instead of tramping around with flags and torches and firing guns. And the 372 fatuous Prohibitionists who gave the city over to another term of corruption would have wanted to drown their sorrows when they had escaped from her preseng. But their discomfiture would have been as nothing to the terror and dismay of the scoundrels who have been fraudulently coloniz-ing and registering Tammany voters during the last fortnight. A genuine, bona fide Goddess of Reform, star-eyed and Democratic, wouldn't need to be urged or even invited to swoop upon and smite such foes as she would find in this metropolis. Nobody would be wondering where she was. We should all see and hear her. As Macaulay sang :

Then a great trumpet-flourish From earth to heaven arose; The kites know well the long, stern swell

That bids the goddess close. And when she had finished with these instruments of villany we may be sure she would have had breath enough left to express a frank opinon of some pretended friends who have more safely but not less wantonly betrayed her. She might not have thought it worth while to pour ner contempt upon "The New-York Times." but Grover Cleveland! ah, the wigging she would have given that sleek backslider would have been worth a Sabbath day's journey to hear.

### RUDY VS. FERDENBAUGH.

If there were no other reason for courts, we believe that it would amply pay to maintain them to add to the public stock of gayety. But much of the curious and diverting in legal proceedings, as well as in many other things, would be lost to the world were it not for the vigilance of this newspaper. A catlike watch on the columns of our many valuable exchanges from all parts of the county and an ascetic adherence to truth in setting down the facts found therein, when they seem of interest, are all for which we can justly claim the least credit. What is so sweet as honest toil? as hath been pertinently asked by

Carson Rudy, a citizen of Lewisburg, Penn. has just brought suit against Jacob H. Ferdenbaugh, a merchant of the same place, for \$5,000 damages. It is doubtful if damages were ever before claimed on the grounds set up by Mr. Rudy, and a few lines about it will, we trust, interest the intelligent reader. It appears that both men have resided in Lewisburg for the last thirty years. During all this time Mr. Ferdenbaugh has conducted a grocery store in Mifflin-ave. where he has sold goods at a neat but not gaudy Mr. Rudy has not been in any regular business. Most of the time he has rested and observed human nature. Mankind has been his study. He did his last day's work shortly after the close of the late war. During all of these thirty years it has been Mr. Rudy's constant custom to spend the day at Mr. Ferdenbaugh's grocery store. When weather permitted he has sat on a drygoods box in front of the store. In the winter he has had a place inside near the stove and between the brown sugar barrel and plug tobacco crate. he has preferred the outside, and has occupied the box on an average of eight months a year. This somewhat sedentary life has been relieved in a measure by drumming his heels against the side of the box with a hollow but not unpleasant sound, and by whittling a stick. He has also gradually established a salon, and much of each day he is surrounded by other citizens of Lewisburg, either temporarily or permanently at leis-

Mr. Rudy's box hours have usually been from 9 in the morning until 9 at night, he going home long enough only for dinner and supper. Two weeks ago occurred the difficulty which led up to his suit. One morning he went down to the store at his usual time. Ike Palmer was driving past, and Mr. Rudy turned and made a pleasant remark to him about the prospect for a hard winter and then stepped back and sat down, as he supposed, on his boy. He struck the sidewalk with great force. A bystander assisted him to his feet and he looked around in astonishment. His box was gone. Indignation took the place of astonishment, and he called loudly on Ferdenbaugh for an explana-This heartless groceryman unblushingly admitted that he had taken away the box and did not intend to return it. To Mr. Rudy's apt inquiry as to where he was to sit, the scoundrelly Ferdenbaugh replied that he didn't care where he sat. Mr. Rudy was wounded both physically and mentally. He returned to his home. In his excitement he complied with his wife's request that he split some wood, a weakness he had not been guilty of for ten years. The axe caught in the clothes-line, struck Mr. Rudy's head and inflicted a severe wound. The next day, through his attorney, he began suit against Mr. Ferdenbaugh, both on account of the nervous shock at the store and the scalp-wound, claiming that each was traceable to the defendant's malicious removal of the box. He will also in a few days begin another suit against Ferdenbaugh for \$10,-000 unpaid wages for acting as sign and trade mark for his grocery store for the last thirty years. Mr. Rudy is in earnest, and has secured the best legal talent in Lewisburg. The chances for a verdict in his favor appear good.

Before the plans are fully laid for this week, every Republican in these two cities who has not already registered should make definite arrangements to perform this duty next Friday or Saturday. Those are the last two registration days. No voter whose name is not on the books Saturday night-by 9 o'clock in New-York and by 10 in Brooklyn-can vote next month. Don't fail to register. There has been an unusually large registration in both cities already. Let no vote be lost through neglect to attend to this vital preliminary.

The city has paid \$14,987 for the 133 free concerts that were given in the parks during the summer just ended. Probably most of the taxpayers whose money has been thus spent will agree that the expenditure has been a wise one. The music thus provided for has been in an especial measure for the pleasure and profit of the poorest people of the city-those who could get no further away from the close and sweltering streets and tenement-houses than the public parks; and it has added in some degree an intellectual enjoyment to the physical rest and diversion that the parks themselves afford. It has helped to put an element of beauty into lives where such an element too seldom enters. These concerts have been on the whole well suited to the purpose for which they were intended. There has been a widespread interest in them, and they have evidently met a real desire on the part of many thousands of New-York's citizens. There is never too much attention paid to such matters in our American life; and if this music which has been furnished in the parks has been the means of lifting its hearers out of sordid and oppressive conditions, even for a while, it has been distinctly worth what it has cost.

That agreement by which Melbourne, the socalled rain-maker, is to receive compensation for watering Western Kansas next year is a little one-sided. He has everything to gain and nothing to lose by the arrangement. But suppose those county commissioners who are going to tax the farmers of that region for this purpose were shrewd enough to propose this: That Melbourne pay 10 cents an acre for all the region which he does not sprinkle on demand. Several county treasuries might be enriched then, if the soil wasn't, provided that Melbourne gave good bonds and agreed to the penalty. But would he?

This year's bad harvests will not be wholly a disadvantage if it shall teach Europeans the value of Indian corn as a cheap and palatable food. Secretary Rusk has done an opportune thing in sending a special agent to Germany to call the attention of Government and people to the merits such an embassy has been sent to Europe. At the big food show at Glasgow a couple of years ago, for instance, the State of Nebraska had an agent preparing and serving Indian corn for visitors in every possible variety that they might know its singular excellence by actual experience. Colonel Murphy, the agent of the Department of Agriculture in Germany, may not be so situated that he can present such powerful arguments; but he has already prepared some samples that have commended themselves highly to the German palate. He has also Minister Phelps's assistance in bringing the matter out in its true importance. Should the shortage in rye induce the German Government to make tariff concessions upon Indian corn, there ought to result a considerable increase in the American export, to the decided advantage of the American grower. And who can suppose that a taste for Indian corn having once been formed among the masses of Germany, they will ever consent to make rye their staff of life again?

A census has been made of the dogs in New-York, with the result that 36,503 dogs were found in the city, while of this large total only 3,387, or less than 10 per cent, are licensed. The dog tax is \$2 annually. If the owners of all these dogs could be compelled to pay that much for each one, the city would derive a handsome revenue from this source. As it is, the dog tax is practically a farce. No dog-owner is ever punished for not getting a license, and the only danger he incurs is that of having his dog seized by the official dog-catchers. If it is a good thing to have a law requiring dogs to be licensed, it ought to be enforced with some consistency.

The Canadian Government is evidently much exercised over the refusal of President Harrison to enter at this time upon the consideration of trade relations. Premier Abbott would undoubtedly come to Washington in a very different spirit from that which moved Sir John Macdonald to make his proposals last winter. Sir John was engaged in a political game. He wished to spike the guns of the Liberals, and by an insincere play at negotiation to render a treaty impossible. But Sir John is dead. His party is discredited and enfeebled, and Mr. Abbott would jump at the chance to secure reciprocity with the United States. The very facts which make him solicitous, however. naturally render our Government suspicious. The President has acted wisely in postponing the conference. Canadian sentiment is undergoing rapid changes at this time, and our policy is plainly to watch and wait.

"The Sun" is always entertaining; never more so than when it indulges in satire, but we some times think the delicacy of its touch is liable to mislead. As, for instance, when it describes what the Hon. Andrew D. White called "Tammanyism," as "the Democracy of the Democratic voters of this great Democratic town, standing for home rule, honest municipal government, and ceaseless vigilance and loyalty in the support of Democratic principles in National affairs." lt is an exquisite touch, but isn't it possible that some of Tammany's "hundred good speakers," taking it seriously, may try to work it off on an audience and thereby provoke mirth?

Although John Bull has been patting himself on the back and vaunting his moderation in re-fraining from the annexation of Manipur, yet it will appear to most unprejudiced persons that he has done what is nearly the same thing. A colure, at which gatherings much conversation of a lateral relative of the ex-Maharajah, under five witty and entertaining nature has been indulged in. | years of age, has been selected for the throne,

and a British Resident, under the orders of the Viceregal Government at Calcutta, is to admin ister the country during his long minority, Whether the infant Maharajah Chura Chund will ever obtain an opportunity to show the extent to which he has profited by the unique opportunities for political education promised to him by "The London Times" is extremely doubt ful, and it is far more probable that long before he attains his majority he will have shared the fate of the ex-Maharajah Dhukep Singh, and that Manipur will have become as completely pare and parcel of British India as the Punjaub

### PERSONAL

The Rev. John Metcalf Davenport, who has become rector of St. Clement's Church in Philadelphia was born in London less than fifty years ago, but to the last ten has lived in St. John, New Brunswick He is unmarried, lives a simple life, and has some means of his own. He has devoted himself with energy and success to mission work, and is devetedly loved in St. John.

Ex-Senator Ingalls will assist in dedicating library on the site of the house in which he was born at Middleton, Mass. While in the East this time he will deliver several lectures.

The Grady monument at Atlanta will be unvelled next Wednesday. Business will be generally appended there on that day.

The Princess Albrecht of Prussia, wife of the Regent of Brunswick, is at present sick with the meals. Although the malady is not considered dangerous, has caused some anxiety among the Hohenzollera. The Princess is a comparatively young and handsome woman, and is the mother of two boys to whom as is fondly attached. Her husband, a nephew of the Emperor William, is one of the tallest men in the German army, being more than six and one-half see in height. He is exceedingly popular in Berlin and Brunswick.

According to foreign papers the latest guests a Woerishofen, the famous "bare-foot cure" of Pasio Kneipp, are Count Herbert Bismarck, and his state Countess Rantzau, wife of the German Minister to

Elaborate arrangements have been made by a Liberal party of Rungary for the celebration of a ninetieth anniversary of the birth of Louis Kon ninetieth anniversary of the birth of Lonis Kossus, which occurs next year. It has been decided among other things to purchase the estate of Dabas for the great leader. His parents are buried at Dabas, and he himself has often expressed a desire to lie at their side after his death. According to recent reports, Kossus, although suffering from failing sight, was enjoying comparatively good health.

The mother of Anton Rubinstein, the famcus placed and composer, recently died in Russia.

Colonel L. L. Denning, of New-York, who spent t entire summer with his family at Stamford, in the Catskills, and who was staying for a few days at Kingston last week, enjoys the honor of being to child of parents wedded by the poet, William C. Bryan He takes pride in relating the dircumstances connects with his first meeting with that author. Mr. Denning had invaded the sanctum of "The Evening Post" in this Mr. Bryant?" "Yes, sir," was the graff rely, which seemed to have a big interrogation point aige end of it. "Were you ever a justice of the peace of Great Barrington, Mass. 17 "Yes, sir," "Do you remesber, in 1824, conducting the marriage eccemony is Elitza M. Denning?" "Yes, I do." "Well, here is the issue of that marriage." Then the editor began to quire after a Mrs. Denning who was a contributor to "The Post," and a noted song-writer in later year. When he found she was Colonel Denning's wife, he besisted upon meeting her, and they afterward because item friends. Kingston last week, enjoys the honor of being the

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Mrs. Sarah Weir, of Wilmington, Del., says: "1 have a servant who has been with me forty-three years. She has during that time never been out of my house over night or for a whole day. She has been with me ever since the first year of my married life, nursed all my children and sorrowed at their death with me. She is now hale and hearty."

If an S and an I and an O and a U. With an X at the end, spe.l Su;
And an E and a Y and an E spell I,
Pray, what is a speller to do?
Then, if also an S and an I and a G
And an H E D spell cide,
There's nothing much left for a speller to do
But to go and commit slouxeyesighed.
—(Pearson's Weekly.

Strange that Tammany is so enthusiastically is favor of a "mattress vote," while it is so bitterly op-

A Calm is as Rad as a Cyclone.—Rowne de Bout-Cheer up, old man. "The wind is tempered to the shorn lamb," you know.

Upson Downes—I wish it were not tempered quite as much. I have been doing my best to raise it all morning.—(Puck. The philosopher of "The Beston Transcript" mays

is enough to make a cigar Indian spicker to see some men that their wives are jealous of. Bravely said; but we will venture to assert that the philosopher hasn't got "sand" enough to make the same remark

Brown—Do you see any difference in Mrs. Grings since her husband made that big strike in Armsdille and Choctaw preferred!

Oh! a decided difference. She used to speak to children and "umbrellas"; now she invariably say "childring" and "umbrellows."—(Boston Transcript.

In the Rev. W. H. B. Proby's history of the Let Church party in England it is told of a very plous Evangelical clergyman of Calvinistic views that he opposed missionary work on the ground that it was flying in the face of God's decree of election and reprobation, and that, moreover, it was implous to speak of the Saviour in the presence of a mixed congregation. Even so late as 1862 a bill for the ap-pointment of missionary bishops was opposed by Low Churchman in Parliament on the ground that such appointments would limit the royal prerogativel A remark is attributed to Dr. Philipotts, Bishop of Exeter, which illustrates the bitterly contemptuous attitude of certain Anglicans toward Nonconformists On a certain occasion one of his clergy was lamenting to him the vast popularity of Mr. Spurgeon. "Oh, Bishop," he exclaimed; "if we only had Mr. Spurgeon! What a pity the Baptists have him!" "Is it not the Bishop replied, with some severity, "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's ass'

"She is a good girl," said Mrs. De Kadens, "and not only understood her duties, but knew her place. I had to let her go, though. I have been studying Fido's character rather closely, and I really believe that blondes are distasteful to the dear angel."—(Indianapolis Journal.

"Last October," says "The Worcester (Mass.) Go zette," "the Governor appointed the members of the State Commission on Free Public Libraries, under an not passed the previous May. From their first re-port to the Legislature, January 30, 1891, it appears that only 103 out of the 351 towns and cities of the Commonwealth were without a public library, and ores in some of the towns lacking them there were small se sociation libraries. To-day, owing in great measure the activity of this commission, there remain less than seventy out of the total of 351 towns, which have not taken steps in town meetings or otherwise to establish public libraries. It may also be noted that the gifts in money, not reckoning books, made by individuals for libraries and library buildings, excel

"Say, Harry," said one small boy to another, "they 's people in the moon." "No. they hain!".
"Yes, they is; my pa said so." "How does your pa know! He was never in the moon." "No. but he's out every night, and sees lots. I guess he know more'n us."—(St. Louis Republic.

According to an Atlanta, Ga., paper, a seedy-looking man, not quite fifty, and wearing a discouraged and colorless slouch hat, with a suit to match, stood before the bulletin boards in Atlanta the other day to a glimpse of dispatches about the death of Charles Stewart Parnell. The man was John Parnell, a brother of the Irish leader, who has spent the latter years of his life tending fruit trees on a little farm seventy-five miles from Atlanta. "I cannot believe that he is dead," said he. "The only thing that makes me believe the report is the statement that he dies suddenly. There were twelve children in our family, six of whom are dead, and every one of the six dies suddenly. Our sister Fanny, who died last, was found dead in bed. Charles, and in fact all of us, are sudject to attacks of nervous prostration, and if he is dead this must have caused his death. My brother Charles was not half so bad as he was painted. The story that he was not kind to our mother was untrue, as he always looked after her and sent her money. loved us all, and but a short time ago he wrote me most affectionate letter."

"Does his insanity assume a violent form?" in-quired the physician.

"No. sir." responded the relative in charge of the unfortunate man. "but he's always helping himself to a handful of something or other whenever he passes a peanut stand. He imagines he's a policeman."—(Chi-

"Many temperance people want to punish the man who gives the drink. It is all right, of course; what is the matter with punishing the man who is given to drink!" asks a clergyman.

Among the Coming Events.—Seedy Wanders—Needing any showers in this part of the country!
Farmer—Of course not. Can't you see everythings drowned out!
Seedy Wanderer '(much dejected)—Yes, it looks that way. Say, can't you give a plate of cold victuals to 5 poor rainmaker out of a job :—(Chicago Tribune.)